The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 1871. NUMBER 104.

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PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

WM. G. BROWN,---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors *of* the LOUISIANIAN, *propose to fill* a necessity which has *been long,* and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist.* In the transition state *of our people,* in their struggling efforts *to attain* that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their *due,* it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, the impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to secure our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
139 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

WANTED.

BY DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

"WANTED—As porter in a store, an honest, steady man, who knows his duty, and will do it. Apply," etc.—*Advertisement in Daily Paper.*

Why, after all, a common want;
'Tis felt in every place and station,
In every corner of the land,
In this—I fear in every nation.
'Twas in the journal yesterday
I call your close attention to it—
"Wanted, an honest, steady man,
Who knows his duty, and will do it."

When lawyers lend themselves to fraud,
And give their brains for highest hiring;
When judges buy and sell the law,
Truckling, to mobs, with knaves conspiring—
Dike exclaims, her altar stained,
As she, and good men round her, view it—
"Wanted, an honest, steady man,
Who knows his duty, and will do it."

When learned doctors soil their art
By fawning ways and cozening speeches,
By secret shares in nostrums vile,
By stabbing at their brother leeches—
At conduct base and vile as this,
Asklepios cries, as they pursue it—
"Wanted, an honest, steady man,
Who knows his duty, and will do it."

When certain clergymen are found
To wink at sins of rich church-members;
To smother out the Christian fire,
Rather than blow to flame the embers,
St. Peter shakes his keys, and says—
I can't with half his scorn imbue it—
"Wanted, an honest, steady man,
Who knows his duty, and will do it."

When in all parties fellows rule
Whose place it is to serve in prison;
When all the veriest scum of earth
Upon the surface has arisen;
When politics has grown a trade,
And ruffians base alone pursue it—
"Wanted, an honest, steady man,
Who knows his duty, and will do it."

When honest purpose surely fails;
When honor meets with sneers and jeering;
When fanes to gold as God are built;
When patient merit has no hearing;
When sense of right is buried deep,
Since fraud and wrong and avarice slew it—
"Wanted, an honest, steady man,
Who knows his duty, and will do it."

Oh! for a leader of the mass
Which fain would bear these things no longer!
Oh! for a hand to rend the chain
That every moment grows the stronger
We die beneath the upas tree—
Is there no axe at hand to hew it?—
"Wanted, an honest, steady man,
Who knows his duty, and will do it."

Where Flowers Came From.

Some of our flowers came from lands of perpetual summer, some from countries all ice and snow, some from islands in the ocean. Three of our sweet exotics originally came from Peru; the camelia was brought to England in 1739, and a few years afterward the mignonette and heliotrope. Several came from the Cape of Good Hope; a very large calla was found there in the ditches, and some of the most brilliant geraniums, or pelargoniums, which are a spurious geranium. The verbena grows wild in Brazil. The marigold is a native African flower. A great number came also from China and Japan. The little daphne was taken to England by Captain Ross from the farthest land he visited toward the North Pole.

Some of these are quite changed in form by cultivation, others have become larger and brighter, while others fall far short of the beauty and fragrance of the tropics, despite all care of florists and shelter of hot-houses. When the dahlia was brought to England it was a very simple blossom, a single circle of dark petals surrounding a mass of yellow ones. Others were a short time after transplanted from Mexico, with scarlet and orange petals, but still remained simple flowers. Long years of cultivation in rich soil, together with other arts of skillful florists, have changed the dahlia to what it now is—a round ball of beauty.

—Many public men consider themselves the pillars of the State who are more properly the caterpillars, reaching their high positions only by crawling.

GOVERNOR POWERS.

[From the Miss. Weekly Leader.

Immediately upon the resignation of Governor Alcorn, on Thursday last, Governor Powers, with a few friends, met in the Governor's rooms at the Capitol where he took the oath of office before Chief Justice Peyton. He is now Governor of the State of Mississippi. It is but natural that the people should feel more or less anxiety upon the occurrence of such a change, and especially after many of them have been led to look with much unwarranted distrust and jealousy upon the motives and aims of the new Governor. Owing to his Northern birth and raising, and the fact that he was not one of the Southern people during the late unhappy struggle, leads many to believe that he cannot sufficiently sympathize with them and appreciate their wants and necessities, to discharge the duties of his office with the truest appreciation of the interests of the people; some may doubt his capacity, and others again the honesty of his motives; and, in fact, every variety of opinion, doubtless, is entertained concerning the probabilities of his two years administration. Now, we ask only this at the hands of those who are in full accord with his inauguration: withhold your judgment, until you have seen his acts. Do not pass verdict before you hare heard the testimony. Governor Powers is a young man of thirty-five years, and has been but a short time in public life, so that he is not expected to be familiar with the tricks and ways of experienced politicians, but he possesses a superior and cultivated mind, an unusual amount of sound practical sense, a strong unyielding will, great honesty of purpose and deep convictions of duty, especially where principles of right or justice are involved, and upon these qualifications alone do we expect him to rely in the performance of his official duties. His judgment may, and doubtless will, sometimes err, but he will never do wrong knowingly, however much it might be of advantage to him personally, or to his friends or party. It is not of such stuff that he is made. But Governor Powers is by no means a stranger to the State, nor unfamiliar with her history. Indeed, there are few men, if any, within our borders that know more of Mississippi since the war than he does. He has been a large planter in Noxubee county ever since 1865, and intimately connected with the work of reconstruction from its commencement down to its close. For two years he occupied the position of President of the Senate with great credit to himself, and showed that he possessed in a large degree those qualities of mind that are demanded in the Executive of a great State. He will be uncompromising and energetic in the enforcement of the laws, seek to make his administration as economical as the circumstances will admit, urge the reduction of taxes to the lowest amount compatable with the necessities of the Government, and in every respect labor solely and unselfishly for the welfare of the whole people and the best interests of the State. Upon this every one may rely, for we know the man, and are fully convinced that we do not promise too much for him. His party will at all times find him a true friend, and can depend upon him for all the legitimate influence of his administration, but he never will dishonor the high office he holds by making it partisan in behalf of any political interest. He will do what he conceives to be right, and nothing more. Such being the character of the man and the almost certain results of his two years administration, we can but congratulate the people of Mississippi that Ridgley C. Powers is their Governor.

—A girl that has lost her beau may as well hang up her fiddle.

JERSEY LIGHTNING.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Jersey lightning is cider brandy, three hours old, still born, and quicker than a flash. The juice iz drunk raw by all old sports, and makes a premonitory and hissing noise az it winds down the throat, like an old shee goose setting on eggs, or a hot iron stuck into ice water. Three horns a day of this licker will tan a man's interior in six months so that he kan swallo a live six footed crab, feet fust, and not waste a wink.

It don't fat a man (cider don't) like whiskee doz, but puckers him up like fried potatoes. If a man kan survive the fust three years of Jersey lightning, he iz safe then for the next 75 years to come, and keeps looking every day more like a three year old pepperpod, hotter and hotter. An old cider brandy drinker will steam, in a sudden shower ov rain, like a pile ov stable manure, and hiz breth smell like bunghole of rum cask lately emptied. When Jersey lightning iz fust born it tastes like bileing turpentine and cayenne, half and half, and will rise a blood blister on a pair of old cowhide brogans in 15 minutes, and applied eternally will cure rumatism or kill the patient, I forgot which. The first horn a man takes of this licker will make him think he has swallowed a gas light, and he will go out behind the barn and try to die, but kant. The eyes ov an old cider-brandist looks like deep gashes cut into a ripe tomatto, hiz noze iz the komplexshun of a half boiled lobster, and the grizzle in his gullet sticks out like an elbo in a tin loader. The more villainous the drink, the more inveterate are thoze who drink. I kant tell yer whether cider brandee will shorten an old sucker's days or not, for they generally outlive all the rest of the naburs, and die just as soon as the old tavern stand changes hands, and is opened on temperance principles. One bottle ov sassaparilla or ginger popp is az fatal to these old fellers az a riffle ball is tew a bed bugg.

The National Debt.

In the report of the Treasury Department—which is the only one of the reports containing much that is of special interest—Mr. Boutwell makes a very striking exhibit as to the public debt; indeed, we believe, an exhibit unparalleled in financial history, and nothing could well be clearer as regards arrangement. The debt has been diminished by $227,211,892 since March 1, 1869, with a corresponding annual reduction in the interest charge of $16,741,326. Besides the statement with regard to the condition of the debt, the only things Mr. Boutwell has to say which the public will greatly care to read are his explanations with regard to the issue of the new loan to the Syndicate, and his grand plan for the restoration of American shipping. He gives the the history of the new loan (now all taken,) with which our readers are already familar, and then goes on to confess once more in the simplest way his violation of the law in letting the Syndicate have the bonds three months before they paid for them, but excuses himself by the reflection that this was the only mode in which the loan could be disposed of, and that, if they had paid for the bonds when they got them, the money would have lain idle. This is doubtless all true, but beside the question. The objection to his violating the law affects not him in particular, but all Secretaries and other officers and all loans. He recommends, and with good reason, and increase in the commission to be allowed in disposing of the four and a half per cent loan, when it is brought on the market. He says that nothing can be done for one-half per cent, which is doubtless true; but he ought to have known and said this in April last.

Mr. Boutwell and the New York Tribune and World.

It seems to us that the great dailies of the city of New York have been for some time upon their trial at the bar of public opinion. That is a court whose judge cannot be tampered with, and from whose judgment there is no appeal. The recent uprising in that State has demonstrated three facts, viz: 1st. That the people are the source of power; 2d. That they will exercise it to put down robbery and corruption in high places; 3d. That their sense of public justice and honor which demanded the punishment of the stealers of money, and will secure its infliction, is equally strong in denouncing the lack of honesty in the press, and that the press is being punished by an indignant people in their own way at this moment.

It is a fashion of some of the guiltiest of the great dailies in New York to boast of their enterprise and influence. The former is their own affair; the latter concerns the people at large. Take the history of events in the city of New York for the past four months. The most momentous interests were never in greater peril than during that period. Where was the press? *The Times* struck a blow for honesty and purity which was felt throughout the Union. But *The Herald* was silent or denying the charges against the Tammany ring; *The World*, when it spoke, which was not often, defended the ring rascals as the noblest specimens of humanity till forced to change its tune, when it wept and threw itself on its character; and *The Tribune* labored to stab the Administration and its friends, and distribute weapons to their enemies, to the great delight of Mayor Oakey Hall, Sweeney, and their fellow-conspirators in robbery, who, escaping in the confusion with slight harm, ran round to the office with long columns of Tammany advertisement for insertion. Expressed public sentiment pronounced upon each of these papers, the charges being lack of duty to the people in a great crisis—wilful misrepresentation and misdirection of the public thought—and, under the guise of virtue not possessed, maliciously endeavoring to confuse the public mind on public affairs. Those who know the past career of *The Tribune*, and are able to compare it with the present, stand aghast. Time was when it spoke with authority and its utterances were hailed as of public benefit. Now, it screams like an angry, mumbling scold. Great and good men may have occupied editorial chairs. Even philanthropists may have been editors. But a man at the close of a busy life who assumes to defend his knowledge of everything by meeting those who differ from him with "You lie, you villain; you lie!"—must have outlived his philanthropy and embraced another creed. Is it possible that he who becomes a candidate for the Presidency must perforce change into an enemy of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic he wishes to supplant, and of his Administration and its supporters? Gen. Grant is "slapped in the face" by *The Tribune* over other men's shoulders, which, though ungentlemanly and unphilosophic, the President survives. Mr. Boutwell, a friend of the President, has displeased *The Tribune* in placing the loan in Europe. Nothing, therefore, that Mr. Boutwell does or says in explanation, can pacify its implacable temper. And he, too, is still living, and the country not ruined.

Now comes *The World*, like an airy sprite, to help attack Mr. Boutwell in the same ring in which *The Tribune* fights—not lent for the occasion, but because it had a right to be there. *The World* as a bruiser has little reputation. Its former exploits are not in that direction. It has tripped the light fantastic toe and won for itself a name for agility. It has danced the dance of Mister Tweed, and joined a quadrille with Sweeney, Connolly, and Hall. But its true mission is that of a bottle-holder, light of weight, swift of foot, and supple in the knee. It has cheered on *The Tribune* in its last round as a heavy pugilist. Had *The World* been an athlete itself it never would have struck the air with its fists, or whimpered so early "ought to be impeached;" "the scandaleus syndicate;" or have said with trembling boldness that "the Secretary of the Treasury is in mortal terror." Whatever terror may agitate the bosom of Mr. Boutwell we hardly think that it arises from the antagonism of the *World*. He knows that his report to Congress must be made according to law; and the people know that it will be full and complete. But is not the *World* "weakening" when it says, before it has seen how much the Secretary is afflicted, that "in his desperate effort to justify his policy he resorted to underhand tricks and violated the law, and now he must face the consequences?" We opine the *World* has worked itself into the desperation the Secretary fails to show, especially as it asks, in reference to the placing the loan in Europe. What was the "plan" which Richardson devised and Boutwell amended and adopted? Unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall clear up the mystery in his report it will be a proper subject for Congressional investigation." Here, then, is the rub. Here is an admission that the *World* really knows nothing about what it writes in the case, and has been fighting a shadow with its usual success.

Gen. Spinner, the U. S. Treasurer, has, however, made his report to the Secretary. This also has the misfortune to displease the *World*. We print in another column an extract from this report which gives an interesting account of the proceedings abroad of himself and others who have succeeded in placing the loans on terms which will, we have no doubt, be satisfactory, save to hypercritics and those who wished its failure.—*The Grand Army Journal.*

Advantages of Small Farms.

Small farms, says the Lafourche *Reformer*, make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less time is wasted; more raised to the acre, because it is better tilled; there is no watching of hired men; the mind is not kept in a worry and fret all of the time. There is not so much to fear from wet weather or frost, or small prices. There is not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read and improve their minds. It is an old and homely adage that a small horse is soon curried, and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort and give us small farms for profit.

The National Debt of England.

In the last financial year, ending on the 31st of March last, the sum of 9,480,311 pounds was actually paid off on account of the national debt of Great Britain and Ireland. The Irish debt is very small—less than 38,000,000 pounds sterling—but the balance of 693,391,502 pounds is due by Great Britain. The whole amount of the debt of the United Kingdom, funded and unfunded at the close of last March, was 737,400,237 pounds and the annual interest on this was 26,881,466 ponds—rather a large sum to pay off at the rate of nine or ten million a year. In a few weeks France will have to pay over 40,000,000 pounds as interest upon her much-increased debt, as against about 27,000,000 pounds paid by England.

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Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	25	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

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Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

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at No. 129 Polymnia Street, near Dryades Street, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. O. B. ROUDEZ,
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The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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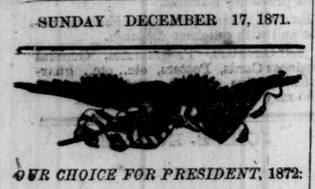
MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 1871.



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JOHN PARSONS Esq.

☞Senator A. B. Harris exhibits the practical character of his sympathy with the suffering people of his district, by contributing and procuring contributions for their relief. See the result of his labors in this direction printed elsewhere in this issue.

"Is not the State bankrupt?" asks the *Fag*. It would have been much worse but for the fact that Casey & Carter bills were voted.

☞Of the five colored members of Congress, three have been placed on committees. DeLarge of South Carolina, on the committee on manufactures; Elliott of S. C. on the committee on education; and Rainey also of South Carolina, on the committee on freedman's affairs.

☞Is it not strange that the *Fag* didn't find out the meeting of the Senate was unconstitutional until its man was rejected as Lieutenant Governor?

☞The Harrisburg (Pa) gentleman who was denied a ticket to attend the ball given in Philadelphia, in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, was Mr. Thomas Dorsay, the well known colored caterer of that city.

"The residue hold places from him (Gov. Warmoth)' and breathe but by his permission."—*Fag.*

If every breath, taken by the fags without a special Grant from Casey, were united, there would not be enough to keep wind in any Fag for an hour.

OUR FIRST VOLUME.

To-day we complete the first year of the existence of the LOUISIANIAN. For twelve months have we been anxiously and constantly engaged in the accomplishment of the objects of our enterprise, to advocate and promote, as far as in us lay, the most vital interests of the Republican party in general, and to inform, to encourage, to protect, to defend, and to elevate our own people in particular.

The undertaking we knew was harassing and frequently an unthankful one, and our path has been beset with all the difficulties which environ the tread of the journalist. But happily, it has not been bereft of those compensations which more than neutralize the disadvantages of opposition, disapproval and abuse, which narrowmindedness, prejudice, jealousy or interest have too frequently arrayed against us in the pursuit of the tenor of our way.

Endeavoring, however, at all times to keep steadily in view the exalted purposes for which our undertaking was entered on, it is exceedingly gratifying to have received during the year so many spontaneous and valuable expressions of approval, encouragement and endorsement of competent and impartial judges of our labors.

We set out afresh to-day, but with no trepidation or uncertainty. We have secured ample recognition. Our position is fully accorded. Our mission is accredited, and as the acknowledged organ of our people in this State, and a faithful, if even feeble, adherent and expounder of true Republicanism, we again buckle on our armor and afresh enter the arena of our conflict.

To our friends and supporters who have contributed by their subscriptions to our support we return the most cordial thanks.

To those unfortunate ones who have *taken* our paper during the past twelve months, and either forgotten or otherwise neglected to prove *how much* they ought to have valued our paper, all we have to say is, call and pay us and give us this token of your approval, and supply us with money to pay for the paper, materials, and services, which we expend to give you a readable paper.

To our advertisers, we return our heartiest thanks, and hope that the extent of our circulation, and the peculiar advantages we possess of access to some places and localities not otherwise reached, will be an inducement for the continuance of a patronage conferred on us when we first ventured in the field of journalism.

To-day we propose to "celebrate;" there will be guns fired and in our next you shall "hear the report."

THE FAG ON REFORM.

"Reform should not be a mere trench dug in front of a party-line, but a wide, deep pit, into which having cast the present official corruption, the people may likewise disembarrass themselves of many factious feuds, which ill become them as brethren in the common weal."—*Fag.*

That is true. The first things thrown in were the printing contracts. But what have these fags given up for the State? What do they propose to sacrifice, reduce or surrender? Not one thing unless it be a corporation job to pass through the Legislature and make the State pay its expenses. *Vide* the Warehouse Million Aid Bill, and similar swindles. Governor Warmoth believes in practical reform. He began it a year ago, and millions that would have been taken from the State, were stopped by his prompt action in the Courts. Show up the Reform hand.

☞Louisiana is suffering for the want of capital. But there is one thing that the people of Louisiana, who want money so badly, may as well recollect, and that is this: That the high rate of interest will not bring capital half as fast as a guaranteed protection. To give this, some change in the laws are necessary, for a very general opinion prevails in the North and West that it is very uncertain that a capitalist is likely to live long enough to see his money again.

The above extract is from a recent number of the *Opelousas Journal*, and contains considerably more truth than poetry.

THE ORGAN OF WHAT?

Of whom is the *National Fag* otherwise called *Republican* the organ? Who are its constituents? What class of people give it support? Its first appearance was a wretched fabrication. It began in the evening so that it might steal its telegraphic news from other papers who pay for il, and rob their columns of reports for which it dispensed nothing in the way of wages. This *organ's* tunes are set by a class of officials who represent nothing in Louisiana besides themselves, who were never elected by the voice of the people to any office large or small, and whose subsistence is drawn from a booby, brother-in-lawed into office, and kept there like a poodle to lick his way to favor. What a mockery in this *Fag* to call itself a "Journal of Reform?" Reform of what? Can reform come from such utterances as daily stain its columns? Were an offshoot of the vilest of slums in the city to be installed as editor of this wind instrument, and set in operation the base vocabulary of a filthy heart, he could not surpass the villainous language which form the pabulum of these stragglers in the onward march of the Republican party.

The great host have struck their tents and set their faces towards true freedom; while these with craven hearts palter to the rear, rake up the old camp fires and subsist on the garbage of the past, and dig like ghouls in the graves of those battlefields over which the grass has grown long ago. Its principal supporters hung around the anteroom of his Excellency until their faces became as familiar as the granite colored posts of the State House. They whined for favors on Mr. Pinchback, and on every other Republican from whom they could expect a favor. Bought up in a body, by situations in the Customhouse, they turned upon those from whom they had drawn subsistence for years. As a last resort to gain and get possession of the State government, they have turned to blackgurrdism. True dignity may bend, but can never stoop to such low resorts as these. But general terms will not fit special accusations. First and foremost, the accusation that Mr. Pinchback was elected by any other than fair means to the position of Lieutenant Governor, the intimation that he has, in any capacity defrauded the State or the people, sold his principles, constituencies or party are LIES.

Mr. Pinchback was elected to every position he has held, and when the editors of that sheet, and the *fags* who follow it skulked from the sunlight in the days of '68, or else were among the rabble "shooting niggers" in the streets, Mr. Pinchback was then among the foremost men of the same Republican party, and never went back on its principles, and this too in the face of danger, when mobs were common in the streets, as militia are now. The *fags* must go in their own herd. A reckoning draws near. Investigations of a Customhouse and of its offices are not such trumpery as the partial enquiry into the bayonet election of delegates. When the balances are weighed, the checks balanced and customhouse accounts squared, we will see who are the real thieves and robbers as well as we now know who are THE FAGS.

☞And now rushes forth, in the editorial arena of the *National Fag*, another hero eager for the fray, flourishing wildly a veritable "sprig of shillalah" over the devoted heads of the doomed "Irish Republican Club" and alarming his countrymen(?) with the recollection of the shades of O'Connell, Curran, Shiel, and the thousand other Irish patriots, etc. Poor Club; how we commiserate you, when your conduct in the matter of an expression of an opinion should call down on your devoted heads the indignation of a chronic grumbler, a disapointed, discontented aspirant after distinction, who with acknowledged ability, but unfortunately divested of those traits which attract and attach men to each other, signally fails in securing that recognition which his accomplishments doubtless otherwise fit him for. *Verbum sap.*

☞The forlorn hope of the fags is to macadamize the next route to the General Assembly with Federal bayonets. For what is Carter if he be not Speaker? This is the only poultice to heal the *Fag's* inflammation.

HIGH SCHOOL EXERCISES.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the invitation of Division Superintendent Carter to attend the commencment exercises of the high schools of this city will commence on Monday Dec. 18, and will occur in the following order:

Monday Dec. 18, girls' high school lower division, at the Central High School Building, No. 39 Burgundy strtet.

Tuesday Dec. 19, girls' high school upper division, Chestnut street, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Wednesday Dec. 20, Central High School (Boy's) No. 39 Burgundy street.

The exercises will commence at 11 A. M.

The *Republican* Friday with singular incisiveness cuts direct and deep into a few matters connected with the issuing of wararnts and drafts of money by "a brace of reformers." The writhings and anguish caused by this operation seem not to have subsided sufficiently for the patients to "speak calmly." We reiterate the language of our contemporary and assure the catechumens that "The people might be thankful to these astute legislative officials for information as to what they mean by the rather indefinite charges "extra mileage" and "extra per diem," and how much these items contribute toward swelling to the enormous sum of three-quarters of a million dollars the cost of a sixty day session of the lower branch of the Legislature.

The above inquiries will do to start with. We have more mathematical and legal problems in reserve, which we have great confidence Speaker Carter can elucidate if he will. We have his own admission that during his thirty days' service as a member on the floor, and an equal period as presiding officer, he could not find time to frame or advocate a simple bill repealing the "odious printing law." May we not reasonably hope, therefore, that he was devoting himself to the study of State finance as practically operated by his illustrious appointee of contingent expense fame, and that he will give a disheartened and puzzled community the benefit of his acquired knowledge?

"We have no desire to fight Pinchback."—*Fag.*

An ancient fox soon manifested a dislike for grapes, but only when they were beyond his reach.

Some muddy man wrote a piece in the *Fag* of the 13th. The reading of it put us in mind of an incident not rare with youths of tender age. A boy once tried to straighten an iron hoop. Beating and hammering at one end, it became more crooked at the other, the more he tried, the more kinks, until in desperation he cast it aside and resolved never to attempt such a thing again. Reading the muddy man any way, no one can make him straight. The more he is read, the worse his writing gets. He is simply an ignorant, empty-headed loon. He belongs to the jay-hawkers of literature who murder language on both sides of any question, and who cannot tell themselves on which "line" they want to fight, or whether they are attacked or defended.

"Character and honesty are properly scrutinized as pledges of official ciacumstances."—*Fag.*

Which accounts for a good many things, among others that Coupland is left out in the cold,

☞If "Purely Bogus Senators" are these who come squarely before the people and are elected, who are the genuine? And if P. B. S. stand for the above adjectives applied to Mr. Pinchback, can not G. W. C. stand for Great Windy Carter? Wind is his only show now, for his ballast has gone long ago.

☞The criminal prosecution against J. M. West, as the publisher of a libel against the fair fame and character of Judge Dibble of the Eighth District Court, has been opened in the First District Court. The accused has been arraigned and plead not guilty, and furthermore denies that he had any malice in the publication of the matter complained of.

WHAT THE FAGS WANT.

The organ of this despairing crew says:

"To-day, nearly seven years since the surrender of the insurgent armies, and nearly four years since our decrepit State forsook the military crutch to poise itself anew in the path of advance, we find ourselves not only wroth with our local administration as a worthless staff, but impatient for a national elbow on which again to lean."

Well, that is hefty. "Forsaking the military crutch, and looking for a national elbow." We rather think that elbow is an arm. Many "a worthless staff" of military administration in the days of '66 and '68 were busy in gasconades to Washington, and defending white men for "shooting niggers. This is the game now. The State is thoroughly Republican, and the dreaded "nigger" is in office and shows himself as faithful to his trust as many of his white compeers are faithless. The arms sent hither when we are all at peace, when order reigns everywhere are intended to do but one thing, to intimidate and put down the colored man. The hint in the above choice selection should not be lost. The columns of the *Fag* are daily interspersed with allusions which the colored men know full well how to estimate.

We would not trust a single man of that set. They want the votes of the colored men, but when the time for giving office comes round, scan the Customhouse an roll and one will find a colored man, as a door-keeper, a porter, or some such menial position, starving on a stipend, and barely existing on a pittance. Then, the military arm arrived, more deputy marshall will be a pointed than at present, from the bulk of the Customhouse *Fags* throughout the State. Will the Editor of the *Fag* state, for what is he fighting? Why he "split?" What the difference is? The military arm will not induct the ring into office, nor span the chasm they have made; the pit they have any for themselves and their political carcass.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.

Dear LOUISIANIAN—Since your advent into the sea of journalism I am constrained to believe that without your assistance in the ranks of republicanism, to-day there would be more found struggling in the vortex of political corruption under the leadership of vile corruptionist Messrs. Packard, Casey and Carter, than what few followers they have at present. It may be true with them that the "laborers are few" in which part of the vineyard. Be it so. Are they not aware that the portion that they contend to belong to the Republican party, is nothing more nor less than democratic possession? Has not Speaker Carter already alienated himself (and those who rallied around his standard) from the ranks of the party who have elevated him to the position he now occupies? If the Carterites still claim allegiance with the Republicans, why this coalition with the democrats against the Republican's choice for presiding officer in the State Senate? This suffices the colored element as to his and supporters' aims; and to-day Gov. H. C. Warmoth stands more permanent as a successful Republican leader than any other of his race in the State of Louisiana.

The election of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as President of the Senate, and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor of the State, has met with the hearty approval of an overwhelming majority in this parish, and although there was a demonstration made here in the municipality previous to the assembling of the Senate by a few Customhouse employees who endorsed the "new departurist," Senator J. H. Ingraham as the successor to Lieutenant Governor Dunn, (deceased,) yet when an inquiry was made as to how many were present on the occasion, it was found that it was only one of "John T. Claiborne's" efforts, (who only meant that he wanted to retain that important position as clerk in the Customhouse, *i. e.*, porter or bell-boy for my brother-in-law Casey,) and five or six others, who are now more bitterly opposed to him than they were at that time favorable for him.

This then is the state of affairs that the last number of the first volume of the LOUISIANIAN leaves us in. That it has been a success under its present management, cannot be mistaken; that its editorials to have contributed a great deal of good towards harmonizing and supporting its motto, none dare to dispute. And now in conclusion, let us hope that with your continued able defense of the principles of republicanism and as a supporter of our republican administration through the colums of the LOUISIANIAN, your paper will achieve the greatest success.

OBSERVER.

Carrollton, December 15, 1871.

Are We to Have a War of Races?

J. HENRI BURCH ADVOCATING COLORED SUPREMACY IN LOUISIANA.

The ominous speck which, like the shadow of some evil spirit approaching our sphere, appeared lately on our political horizon, causing no little alarm to order-loving citizens, by its growing proportions assumes an aspect which threatens to disturb the reign of peace and good will among men. The baleful war-cloud which lingered on its fiery orbit had not gone down, and the first faint ray of returning peace had not relumed the desolate scene, ere the genius of discord, to mingle anew the triumphant shouts of the living with the subdued groans of the dying, would raise once more the standard of strife in our afflicted land. The heart less knave, whose love of war war a passion for plunder, foiled in his mercenary calling, would renew the clash of arms, and gloat over the common ruin which brought him place and profit. Unable to rekindle the smouldering embers of a sectional conflict, whose burning foot-prints are visible at many a desecrated hearth, he would decide the question of supremacy between two hostile races by a terrible appeal to the sword. And fired with no holier impulse than the lust of power, he would inaugurate a war of extermination, whose untold horrors, the imagination fails to realize!

Foremost among the incendiaries who would fire the social fabric, and initiate a contest in which color and caste would be the shibboleth of embattled hosts, stands that arrant demagogue who has converted the *Grand Era* into a vehicle for the dissemination of sanguinary doctrines among the colored people. In the mysterious death of that patriotic, representative colored man, the lamented O. J. Dunn, he discovers the plausible pretext which had ever been wanting, to justify a collision which seems to be the darling scheme of his life. For since no declaration from the truthful lips of that good man, countenances the outrageous theory of the cause of his death, assumed by the fire-brand Burch, his effort to foment civil commotion is less to avenge or honor him whom he unworthily calls his chief, than to consummate his cherished design against a race which he intensely hates. The revolutionary tenets which the fanatic of the *Grand Era* is sowing broadcast will produce their legitimate fruit. Let us hope they will not find the sentinels sleeping on the watch-towers of liberty.

While Mr. Burch cannot point to a single act, in which he has served his country or his race, his ribald denunciation of men who covered themselves with glory in defence of both, deserves the fitting rebuke which belongs to an impudent imposter. And whenever the Legislature of Louisiana patronizes the *Grand Era* with a Printing contract, it sanctions the objectionable course of that vile sheet, and fosters in the bosom of the commonwealth a viper which ever strikes with a fatal dart. This foul-mouthed adventurer had the assurance, on visiting our town on a certain occasion, to question our claim upon a people for whose liberty our sword had been drawn, while he was sneaking far in the rear of the Grand Army, gratifying his love of military glory, in the part of a "Substitute Runner." When next he crosses our path, we will put to a new test the faith that is in him, and tear the mask from a hypocrite who has passed too long for a Representative man.

[*Iberville News.*

Prompt and Generous Liberality.

In consequence of the great amount of destitution among the poorer classes of people of Vidalia—owing to the recent prevalence of yellow fever, the burthen of relief falling upon a very few of our citizens, most of whom have given time to the attention of the sick and donated with great liberality out of their means to relieve their necessities, and a further tax upon their generosity being considered a real hardship, Judge Mayo, in a letter, kindly made a statement of the case to Senator A. B. Harris, requesting his assistance in the matter of relief. We are sorry we have not Judge Mayo's letter for publication. The following is the reply of Senator Harris:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1871.

JUDGE MAYO—

Dear Sir:

Your favor appealing to me and others for aid to our distressed people came duly to hand. I at once started a subscription heading it myself, and think that I will succeed in raising enough to settle all your debts. I will have the amount collected and forwarded to night. I cannot say at this writing just what it will be, but should we not succeed in raising enough, you can rely upon me to make up the deficiency. Please to remember me kindly to all friends, and say to them that I shall come up as early as my engagements will permit.

Yours, truly,

A. B. HARRIS.

The following are subscribers to the relief fund, who will please accept the thanks of our citizens for their generous contributions:

A. B. Harris	$ 50 00
Gov. H. C. Warmoth	50 00
P. B. S. Pinchback	25 00
A. H. Peal & Co.	25 00
S. B. Newman & Co.	25 00
McGee, Snowden & Violett	10 00
F. O. Minor	10 00
Lehman, Neugass & Co.	10 00
Ober, Edward & Co.	50 00
W. J. Frierson & Co.	25 00
Meyer, Weis & Co.	25 00
Garrard, Craig & Co.	10 00
Musson, Prestidge & Co.	10 00
Jury & Gillis	10 00
P. A. Barker	10 00
A. V. Davis	100 00
Judge Thomas Reber	25 00
Total	$470 00

Four and hundred forty-five dollars the above amount is in the hands of Judge Mayo, and the balance subject to his order.

God bless those who have assisted us in affliction.—*Vidalia Herald.*

STILL WAITING AN ANSWER

We confess to downright disappointment in Marshal Packard. The word has gone forth to their followers that while Speaker Carter, "in ways that are dark," would not knuckle down to Mephistocles himself, yet when boldness and courage and nerve were requisite, Packard would prove the Cromwell of the combination; still we find him tamely submitting to reiterated charges that stamp him either a willful falsifier or the tool of one who would tear the Declaration of Independence to tatters rather than permit its glorious enunciations to stand in the way of his personal ambition.

Marshal Packard declares that, should the people of Louisiana re-elect Governor Warmoth—or worse, should they fail to elect Grant's avowed partisans—martial law shall, by the President's dictation, subvert the civil rule of the State. He is charged, without denying it, of uttering this threat in the name and by the authority of President Grant. Is he prepared, with equal complacency, to declare that all men are not created equal, or that governments are not instituted among men to secure their inalienable rights? Is he anxious that such charges as these should be sustained against his chief:

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

In common with the mass of Republicans in Louisiana, we desire to have Marshal Packard define his position. If his platform, and that of his Democratic allies, is a return to the arbitrary government which our fathers revolutionized in establishing this "land of freedom for all downtrodden peoples," it is best to have the issue fairly drawn at once. And we particularly desire to know how far such a programme is based upon instructions from Washington.

—*N. O. Republican.*

The Position in Cuba.

The news from Cuba is of a kind that seems to make foreign intervention in some form desirable and even probable—the control of the island, at all events, of the capital, having recently passed completely into the hands of an armed mob, known as the "Volunteers," whose sole resemblance to soldiers lies in their uniform, and over whom the Spanish officers appear to possess no authority. They have now for a good while been conspicuous for their turbulence and brutality, but the last just committed, with form and intention, an act of extraordinary atrocity. A party of medical students visited a cemetery on a holiday, and in a frolic scratched one or two poor and indecent verses on the tomb of Castanon, a Spanish partisan, who had been killed by some Cubans at Key West. They then set at defiance and threw stones at a priest who remonstrated with them, and ran off. The whole school was then put in confinement till the ringleaders, to the number of eight, were discovered, and the eight were then taken from the hands of the Volunteers, in defiance of the Spanish general in command, tried by court-martial, and shot the same afternoon. Now, as long as the Spanish Government maintains even the appearance of authority in the island, it is perhaps the duty of foreign governments to abstain from intervention, but if it be really true, as this occurrence seems to indicate, that Havana is in the power of a mob, the United States can hardly be expected to look on quietly, considering how many Americans are resident in the city, and how extensive and important our commercial relations with it are. There is talk of a joint interference by this Government and that of Great Britain, which would have the advantage of relieving the United States from all appearance of self-seeking, but there would also be objections to it of a serious kind, arising out of the totally different views on the subject of the Union of the United States in the West Indies held by the politicians of the two countries, which might lead to complications. In the meantime, the British Government seems greatly troubled by the news, and the king, in a fit of chivalry, offers to come out himself.—*Nation.*

WRITING FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of the editor by the quantity of original matter which it contains The *Literary Journal* truthfully says: It is comparatively an easy task for a good writer to pour out daily columns of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may run in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of grapes, and yet his paper may be a mere mongre and poor concern. Indeed, the more writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that we all know is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labors understood and appreciated by the general manifest of his paper—its tone—its character—its uniform, consistent course—its aims—its manliness—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time to write at all.

Our Lieutenant Governor.—It is a pleasure that we have to announce the election of Senator P. B. Pinchback to the seat made vacant by the death of Governor Warmoth. No better selection could have been made, for there is no one in the State Senate better qualified to fill the position, and he is certainly entitled by right to be thus installed, he is to-day the leader of his race and people, and has always been their consistent champion. Senator Pinchback has always been a favorite of ours, and if he continues in the course he has pursued thus far in political life, is our favorite for the position in 1872.

[*State Journal.*

Self-Reliance.—There is nothing more liable to result in the success and power of a young man than confident self-reliance. It is astonishing how much more a youth will accomplish who relies upon himself than one who spreads upon others for assistance. Having first ascertained the direction he is to be reached, let him put his whole energies to work, and with unflagging industry press forward. The young man, who, instead of rising at five, sleeps till seven or eight, and who spends his evenings on the corners, or in the companionship of those who are wanting in laudable ambition, rarely ever wins a position of honor or achieves a reputation above that enjoyed by the common masses.

—A fat candidate for office in Alabama, who was said to weigh 375 pounds, asks the people of his district to try him.

Commercial.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market is dull and the tendency is still more in favor of buyers. The demand is only moderate, and sales thus far are confined to a few hundred bales, part at a decline of ⅛c. Nothing definite, however, has transpired with regard to prices except that buyers claim concessions of ⅛@¼c., which factors refuse to admit.

Yesterday's sales embraced 3300 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	16¼@17¼	—
Good Ordinary	18¼@18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19 @19¼	18¼
Middling	— @19⅜	19⅜
Strict Middling	— @19¼	—
Good Middling	— @20¼	—

SUGAR:—

Received 1151 hhds. We note a scarcity of low grades; a quiet but firm market for the medium grades, and a good demand for clarified.

Good Fair, ℔ lb	8 @8⅛c
Yellow Clarified	10¼@11⅛
Fair	7¾@ 8
Fully fair	9 @ 9¼
White	11 @12

MOLASSES:—

Centrifugal	20@30c
Fair	39@41
Prime	43
Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	7 00
Double extra	7 30
Treble extra	7 50
Good Treble Extra	7 75
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	8 50, and 9 00

CORN:

White mixed	75
Yellow	85
White	78
Choice White, in Dundees	78
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@ 56
Galena	58

BRAN:—

℔ 100 lbs	1 00

HAY:—

Western, ℔ ton	34 00
Choice	35 00

PORK:—

Summer-cured Mess	—
Winter-packed Mess	—
Retailing at	$15 00@ 15 50

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—*New England Homestead.*

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—*The Nation.*

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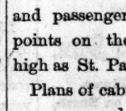

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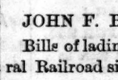

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

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FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

between Canal and Customhouse

NEW ORLEANS.

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and rs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

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COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

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All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

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Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

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Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

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FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

ORESQUE BUILDING,

NEW ORLEANS.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER.

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R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,

114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover, Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK AND THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO., General Stationers and Law Publishers, mb30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

P. B. ETHELL,

MERCHANDISE, FLOUR

AND

PROVISION BROKER,

105....POYDRAS STREET....105

J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE Salesmen.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD .. PRESIDENT]

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS R.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, December 23, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
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1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

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Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

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DEALER IN ALL THE NEWEST and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL, 180 Canal Street. New Orleans.

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Fashionable Milliner,

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☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

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HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the

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PRICE $18.

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G. CASENAVE,

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NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

Interesting Items.

"THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING."

It's no such thing! It's *you* who are in debt; *you* who owe the world, and because you have allowed the debt to accummulate from day to day, from year to year, while you have been attending to your own selfish pleasures, you say now that the world owes you a living.

Nonsense! fudge! stuff! You haven't even the merit of originality to redeem your character, for an old crazy man, a hermit, uttered that folly, years and years ago.

Prove, if you can, that the world owes you anything. What have you ever done for the world? You count your life the most precious of all your possessions, don't you. Well, what have you paid for that?

You count the knowledge you possess of great value, I suppose. Have you paid its full value for the little item of useful knowledge that saves your life every day? If so, to whom did you pay it?

Man, woman, child. Idling away God's precious gifts of time and opportunity, dare not say the world owes you anything, for it is you who owe the world.

If you care to know how to pay the debts you owe, go to the Sacred Book, and there you will find written as plainly as can be the duties you have left undone, and the responsibilities resting upon every one of us. And never again let me hear you repeat the insane words of the crazy hermit, who was so spiteful toward the world that he had abused as to declare that it owed him a iving.

As long as there are faithful men and women in the world who are laboring to pay the debt they owe, you'll not be allowed to starve, but you needn't claim their protection as your right, nor your due. They know that they are not paying you what the world owes you; instead of that they are endeavoring to pay a part of their great debt by bestowing charity upon others.

It's not too late to commence the payment of your debt. Seek out the poor and relieve their wants. Comfort the sorrowing, and bring joy to sad hearts, and you will be astonished to find how fast the balance will accumulate in your favor; until at last the final payment will have been made, and the debt of Nature canceled. *Then* we begin to live.

SWEETBRIER.

Deceiving Children.

Dr. B. was called to visit a sick boy, twelve years of age. As he entered the house the mother took him aside and told him she could not get her boy to take any medicine except she deceived him.

"Well, then," said Dr. B., "I shall not give him any. He is old enough to be reasoned with."

He went to the boy, and after an examination, said to him:

"My little man, you are very sick, and must take some medicine. It will taste badly, and make you feel badly for a little while, and then I expect it will make you feel better."

The doctor prepared the medicine, and the boy took it like a man, without any resistance; and he would take from his mother anything that the physician had prescribed, but would take nothing else from her. She had so often deceived him, and told him it was good, when she gave medicines, that he would not trust to anything she said.

Honesty with children, as well as with all others, and in all circumstances, is the best policy.

A BAD HABIT.—There are people who never stop to think that a careless act is too often instrumental in entailing pain and suffering. For instance, some of our merchants are in the habit occasionally of throwing upon the sidewalk any useless stuff which is not actually an impediment to pedestrians. Here is a case in point. A merchant recently threw out of his store several pieces of bent and useless wire; a lady passing struck her foot against a jagged point of this wire, which, penetrating her shoe, entered one of her toes, inflicting an ugly wound, which has confined her to her room for over a week. Of course, the merchant "meant no harm," but a little care and decent respect for the comfort of others invariably saves trouble and suffering.

Fun and Fancy.

—The fellow who took it coolly brought it back slightly heated.

—The first thing a man takes to in life is milk—the last is his bier.

—The tobacco chewer is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always on a spit.

—A man in New Orleans is so upright in all his dealings, that he wont sit down to eat his meals.

—Poor paymasters should learn wisdom from the mosquito, who always settles his bill, the moment he finds you.

—An advertising doctor lately added a Nota Bene, that no letter would be opened unless it contained a one pound note.

—Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer? Because he lies on one side, and turns and lies on the other.

—A yankee, according to the latest authority, sees aqueducts in bubbling springs, buildings in stones, and cash in everything.

—What one of the planets is supposed to have the most specie? The moon; because she is continually changing quarters.

—Another relic of the classic ages was found in Vermont lately, being a dog's collar, supposed to have belonged to Julius Cæsar, from the fact of having his name engraved upon it!

—To make your trousers last, you must instruct your tailor, when he builds you a suit of clothes, to make your coat and waistcoat first, by which means he will make your trousers last.

—Bannister, coming into a coffee-house one cold and stormy night, said that he never saw such a wind. "Saw such a wind!" replied a friend, "What was it like?" "Like!" answered Charles. "like to blow my hat off!"

—"If a naughty girl would hurt you, you would forgive her, like a good girl, wouldn't you?" asked a teacher of a little girl. "Yes, ma'am," replied the child, "if I couldn't catch her."

—There is a man in the West who has moved so often that whenever a covered waggon comes near his house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping place.

—"Mother sent me to ask you to come and take tea with her this evening," said a little girl to her neighbor. "Did she say at what time?" "No ma'am; she only said she would ask you, and then the thing would be off her mind."

—Dean Swift hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, dryly remarked, that he liked to see a mechanic go through his work promptly.

—A gentleman who spoke of having been struck by a lady's beauty, was advised to kiss the rod.

—"Do you like fish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly, "I really don't know, Miss, I never recollect attending one."

—An editor in Iowa has become so hollow from depending upon the printing business alone for bread, that he proposes to sell himself for a stove pipe, at three cents a foot.

—"I tell you, said a warm friend of a newly elected senator, to an old sober-sided politician, "your party may say what you please, but you cannot deny that Mr. C——is a sound man."

"That's what we're afeard on; it's our opinion," said old bees wax, "that he's all sound."

—"What would you take," said a chap lately to a waggish friend, "to read the speeches which have been delivered in Congress during the last winter?"

"What would I take?" responded the wag.

"Yes."

"I'd take about two years."

—A Paisley manufacturer having by accident got a cut across his nose, having no court-plaster at hand stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation "Warranted 350 yards long."

—An advertiser in one of the papers says he has a cottage to let containing eight rooms and an acre of land.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junstin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combina ion Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, Independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, *New Orleans, La.* C. C. ANTOINE, *Shreveport, La.*

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

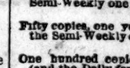
NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

NATCHEZ,

T. P. Leathhers, Master.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will ren for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL HIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

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